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# Preston Rural District Council



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1962



# Preston Rural District Council



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1962

# PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1962-63

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# PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

---

## **Medical Officer of Health :**

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

## **Other Public Appointments :**

M.O.H. Adlington U.D.C., M.O.H. Chorley R.D.C., M.O.H. Chorley M.B.,  
M.O.H. Fulwood U.D.C., M.O.H. Leyland U.D.C., M.O.H. Longridge U.D.C.,  
M.O.H. Walton-le-Dale U.D.C., M.O.H. Withnell U.D.C.  
Divisional Medical Officer, Lancashire C.C., Health Division 4.

## **Deputy Medical Officer of Health :**

N. T. W. POVER, L.M.S.S.A., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

## **Other Public Appointments :**

Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer Lancashire C.C., Health Division 4.

## **Chief Public Health Inspector :**

W. H. COUPERTHWAIT, F.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.P.H.E.  
(Also holds office as Engineer and Surveyor)

## **Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :**

T. BAXTER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

## **Additional Public Health Inspectors :**

I. SHEPHERD, M.A.P.H.I.  
A. C. CHARLTON, M.A.P.H.I.

## **Chief Administrative Officer :**

R. SAUNDERS.

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## **Main Address of the Medical Officer of Health :**

Lancashire C.C. Health Division 4.  
55 Victoria Road, Fulwood, Nr. Preston.  
Tel. No.: Preston 77263.

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**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962**

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Preston Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the public health and environmental circumstances of the Preston Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1962.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population as at the middle of the year was 44,510 or 1,060 greater than for the previous year. Immigration continued to be the principal contributing factor, the excess of live births over deaths numbering only 148. It is true, however, that 1962 was the fourth successive year in which a natural increase in the population has taken place and each time the figure grows.

The number of live births rose again, the figure of 754 being 51 greater than in 1961. The corresponding crude birth-rate of 16.9 per 1,000 population has only been exceeded on two occasions since the end of the first world war; in 1944 and 1947 when the rates were 18.0 and 17.1 respectively. This rate, when adjusted to take into account the age structure of the population and render it comparable with the crude rate of 18.0 for the whole country, is greater than the latter by 0.8 per 1,000. Stillbirths numbered 16 or 5 more than in 1961 and the rate per 1,000 total births rose from 15.6 to 20.8 and was in fact 2.1 per 1,000 in excess of the rate for England and Wales. Illegitimate live births at 19 were 2 more than the previous year's total and 4 above the average annual number of the last decade.

Mortality from all causes was less by 20 compared with 1961 and the crude death-rate fell from 14.4 per 1,000 population to 13.6. The adjusted rate was 12.0 per 1,000 or 0.3 more than the national rate. It is interesting to note that one-quarter of the total mortality occurred amongst elderly inmates of Whittingham Hospital.

The number of persons who died from heart disease fell from 257 in 1961 to 221 and the percentage figure of total deaths was reduced from 41.0 to 36.4. Nevertheless, it continued as the major cause of death. Cancer and Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System were the only two principal causes to show a rise, and it appears as if the former is now firmly established as the second principal cause of mortality. Cancer deaths expressed as a percentage of the total mortality rose from 13.2 in 1961 to 18.2 and a disquieting feature was a sharp increase in deaths attributable to cancer of the lung. In this connection, the Report of the Royal College of Physicians published in 1962 confirming previous evidence of the association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer should constantly be brought to the attention of the public.

The figure of infant deaths at 17 was 5 more than in 1961 and the mortality rate per 1,000 live births rose from 17.1 to 22.5, but was 1.2 lower than the average annual rate for the preceding five years. Four deaths were recorded from respiratory tuberculosis, 2 more than in the previous year.



A detailed review of the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases will be found in the text of the report and to summarise, dysentery and measles were the only exceptions to a general low incidence. No cases of smallpox, enteric fever, diphtheria, acute poliomyelitis and whooping cough were recorded during 1962. The total number of new cases of respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis rose from 15 in 1961 to 23, but of the increase of 8, 5 were cases transferred into the area. New cases amongst inmates of Whittingham Hospital rose by 7, but cases amongst permanent residents of the Rural District decreased by 4.

It is only possible in this introduction to briefly refer to the vital statistics, but they do indicate a general state of well-being amongst the inhabitants of the district and this is attributable in no small measure to the progressive manner in which the Council has improved the environmental circumstances of the area.

Detailed reports on major services, such as housing, sewerage and public cleansing, are contained in the text of the report and in particular I would draw attention to the comprehensive introductory statement of the Chief Public Health Inspector. All the routine environmental services on which the Staff of the Health Department are actively and regularly engaged are referred to, but the magnitude of their task cannot always be measured in pure statistical form and I, therefore, draw attention here to one or two special and interesting features of their work.

Weekly visits are made to the slaughterhouse attached to the Whittingham Hospital for meat inspection purposes and during a visit to the Hospital slaughterhouse in 1962, the Council's Meat Inspector noted that the masseter and heart muscles of three beasts recently slaughtered were infected with cysticercus (which is the cystic stage of a parasitic tape worm known as "Taenia Saginata"). Man is the host of the adult worm which is usually from 15 to 16 feet long, and development takes place in the human intestine. Segments containing thousands of eggs can be passed out in human faeces and if these eggs are swallowed by a bovine, they develop into the cystic stage to which previous reference has been made. The beasts infected were raised on a farm belonging to the Hospital and a meeting was immediately convened with representatives of the Management Committee, when it was found that the farm animals had access to a stream which was receiving effluent from the Sewage Treatment Plant serving the hospital buildings. As this was the probable source of infection, it was recommended and accepted by the Management Committee representatives that the stream should be adequately fenced off from cattle and that sludge from the works should not be disposed of on to pasture land. The danger of birds carrying the ova of "Taenia Saginata" from the Sewage Treatment Works to pasture land was considered to be only a minor risk and in any case very little could be done to prevent this mode of transmission.

During the summer of the period under review, the Department received calls for assistance to deal with large-scale infestation of premises and hawthorn hedges in various parts of the district by the caterpillar of the "ermine moth" and for two or three weeks one of the Council's Rodent Operatives was actively engaged in dealing with exceptionally heavy infestation.

An application by the Penwortham Parish Council—following representations made by the St. Mary's Parish Church that burial space in the Churchyard would be fully utilised by 1966—to establish a new public burial ground in the Parish, resulted in your Medical Officer of Health preparing a report on the public health aspects of the application. No serious objections could be raised against the establishment of a burial ground on the selected site, but certain minor recommendations were made.



Specialist training in various new aspects of public health work for local authority officers is becoming more and more necessary. Ministry of Health Circular 31/61 referred to the Report of the Committee on Training in Radiological Health and Safety set up by the Atomic Energy Authority under the Chairmanship of Sir Douglas Veale, which was published in 1960, and in particular to a recommendation that suitable background training on this subject should be available for Medical Officers of Health and certain Local Authority Staff. In March, 1962, a two weeks' course in Radiological Health and Safety was held at the Royal College of Advanced Technology, Salford, and Mr. T. Baxter, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, attended.

Specialist training also demands the provision of specialist equipment, the cost of which to a County District Council, bearing in mind that it would only be infrequently used, is prohibitive. £300 to £500 could be spent on one or two items (e.g. a sound level meter for measuring the intensity of noise can cost about £120) and if all the County District Councils in the Administrative County each purchased specialist equipment essential to satisfactorily and competently perform certain tasks, it could be anticipated that a considerable sum of money would be expended. It is, therefore, suggested that the Lancashire County Council should purchase the sort of equipment which is required and make it available to Local Authorities on a hire charge basis. In this way, a considerable sum of public money could be saved and the best type of equipment could be provided.

The Lancashire County Council, in August, 1962, submitted to the Council a draft Schedule outlining a 10 year programme for developing health and welfare services and the Council were asked to give their observations as far as the proposals affected the Preston Rural District.

The Council resolved to ask the Lancashire County Council to consider the inclusion of a health service clinic to serve the parishes of Longton, Little Hoole and Much Hoole, where the population is rapidly increasing and is likely to continue to do so over the next 10 years, and that a proposed home for the aged should be established somewhere in the Broughton area, it being pointed out that this Council are proposing to erect their second special housing unit for aged persons in that vicinity and that it would be advantageous if the home was in close proximity to the housing unit as this would materially assist the respective wardens in circumstances requiring their co-operation. Both these recommendations were accepted by the County Council.

In concluding this introduction, I would like to pay tribute to the excellent manner in which the Staff of the Department perform their duties, and I also acknowledge the valuable collaboration received from Mr. Young and Mr. Couperthwaite. I should also like to express my sincere thanks to the Members of the Council for their interest in the work of the Department and in particular to the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. WALKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

for the year 1962

With the kind permission of Dr. V. Barocas, Director of the Jeremiah Horrocks Observatory, Moor Park, Preston, I submit extracts from his report on local meteorological conditions which prevailed during 1962.

As far as the weather is concerned, 1962 will be remembered for the very wet and cool summer. As a whole, however, the year was an average one.

The total rainfall for the year was 37.31 ins., that is only 0.46 in. below the average for Preston. But, for the second year in succession, the Summer was the wettest season of the year. If we consider the distribution of rainfall for the year, we find that while Winter and Spring were about average, the Summer was wetter and the Autumn drier than average.

				Average	1962
				ins.	ins.
January-March	...	...	...	8.05	8.18
April-June	...	...	...	7.24	7.69
July-September	...	...	...	11.28	14.53
October-December	...	...	...	11.20	6.91
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				37.77 ins.	37.31 ins.
				<hr/>	<hr/>

As it can be seen from the above, the difference between the last two seasons of the average year is very small, but in 1962 the Summer was more than twice as wet as the Autumn.

On average, in Preston, April is the driest month, and August the wettest month of the year. In 1962, however, the driest month was June with a total rainfall of 1.33 ins., exactly half the average rainfall for this month; and the wettest was, as normal, August with a rainfall of 6.73 ins. which was 2.52 ins. more than the average. Six months of the year had rainfall above average and the other six were below average.

The fact that 1962 was an average year for rainfall is also shown by the number of rain days and wet days, both these numbers being very near to the average; and the ground was flooded only on 53 days as against 96 the previous year. The wettest day of the year was September 4th when 1.58 ins. of rain was recorded. On five days during 1962, the rainfall was above 1 inch.

No droughts, neither absolute nor partial, were recorded, but a dry spell occurred from October 5th to October 24th. No wet or rain spells were recorded.

The average relative humidity for the whole year was about normal and very similar to that for 1961. Low relative humidity (dry air) occurred only on eight days as against 12 days in the previous year.

When we consider the temperature of the year, we find that 1962 was decidedly a cold year, the average for the year being 1.5°F. lower than average. But looking at the temperature of the individual months, we find that both January and February were warmer than average, being 1.4° and 1.0°F. higher respectively, followed by a very cold March, 4.8°F. below average. Nine months of the year were colder than average. Indeed from March to the end of the year, with the exception of October, all the months were at least 1.0°F. colder than normal.



The coldest month of the year was December and the hottest, July. The coldest day of 1962 was January 2nd with a minimum temperature of 13.1°F.; while at the other extreme the hottest day was June 8th when the maximum temperature reached 73.0°F. The generally colder temperature of the year under consideration is also shown by the number of nights of ground frost. There were 105 nights of ground frost as against 88 in 1961, and there were only two months during which no ground frost occurred, namely July and August. Air frost, on the other hand, was only recorded on 57 days, that is 15 more days than in 1961. On four days throughout the year the maximum temperature was below freezing.

Snow fell on 27 days and on 10 occasions it covered the ground at 0900 G.M.T., the depth, however, being less than 1 inch, generally.

Hail occurred on 20 days and thunder was heard only on 11 days, which is a little less than average.

Fog was recorded on 36 days at 0900 G.M.T., and on two of these, visibility was less than 44 yards. On the whole, visibility was average throughout the year.

Winds were also average, but the unusual feature was the number of days with North winds during the Summer months; one day in June, three in July, and one in August. Gales, too, were more frequent during this year. 10 were recorded, some of them severe causing structural damage in the town.

No soft rime was observed during the year, but there was one occasion of glazed frost on December 28th, and the Moor Park Pond was frozen on 23 days.

Barometric pressure was generally high throughout the year and higher than average during February and December.

The optical phenomena observed during the year consisted of two solar and 17 lunar coronae, five solar and two lunar halos, 18 rainbows and 2 double rainbows.

Some of the meteorological observations for 1962 are summarised in the tables which follow :



## EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE

Month	Highest Maximum Temp. ° F	Date	Lowest Minimum Temp. ° F	Date	Lowest Maximum Temp. ° F	Date	Highest Minimum Temp. ° F	Date
January	52	24	13	2	33	1	44	25
February	51	4	27	15	35	26	42	7
March	54	29	19	4	38	3, 8	38	27
April	65	25	30	14	45	4	47	24
May	62	3	34	31	51	19	53	6
June	73	8	34	1	57	25	59	18
July	73	9	45	16	59	14	58	9
August	68	19	43	13	58	7	59	20
September	69	2	36	18	55	6	58	3
October	66	8	28	27	47	26	57	2
November	58	5	24	20, 21	38	19	50	10
December	52	15	17	25	32	24	43	15
Year	73.0	8 June	13.1	2 Jan.	31.8	24 Dec.	58.9	June 18 Aug. 20

## RAINFALL AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Month	Total Rainfall inches	Difference from Average inches	No. of Days Rain Days	Wet Days	Wettest Days Fall inch	Date	Vapour Pressure in mbs.	Relative Humidity % satur.
January	4.10	+0.81	20	19	0.45	15	7.3	88.9
February	2.59	+0.14	18	9	0.48	4	7.1	83.4
March	1.49	-0.82	11	8	0.40	25	5.9	80.9
April	3.42	+1.33	15	12	1.03	2	8.2	77.4
May	2.94	+0.45	17	11	0.52	7, 18	9.4	74.2
June	1.33	-1.33	12	8	0.36	25	11.9	74.1
July	1.88	-1.62	11	7	0.97	10	13.0	78.9
August	6.73	+2.52	22	19	1.33	23	13.3	82.3
September	5.92	+2.35	20	17	1.58	4	12.0	82.0
October	1.92	-1.96	11	7	0.67	29	10.9	86.1
November	1.79	-1.84	10	7	0.49	1	8.2	87.7
December	3.20	-0.49	15	11	0.60	8	6.6	88.6
Year	37.31	-0.46	182	135	1.58	Sep. 4	9.5	82.0

# VISIBILITY at 0900 G.M.T.

Number of Days

Mon.	Dense Fog				Thick Fog		Fog		Mod. Fog		Mist or Haze	Poor Visi- bility	Mod. Visi- bility	Good Visi- bility	Very Good Vis.	Excel. Visi- bility				
January	...	1	...	0	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	8	...	10	...	3	...	0	...	0
February	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	12	...	5	...	2	...	0
March	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	5	...	8	...	4	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	0
April	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	5	...	17	...	5	...	2	...	0
May	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	4	...	10	...	14	...	3	...	0
June	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	15	...	10	...	4	...	0
July	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	7	...	13	...	6	...	4	...	0
August	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	8	...	7	...	12	...	3	...	0
September	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	12	...	10	...	3	...	4	...	0
October	...	1	...	0	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	13	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	0
November	...	0	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	9	...	3	...	3	...	0
December	...	0	...	2	...	0	...	3	...	2	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	1	...	0
Year	2		4		4		26		22		80		120		74		33		0	

# WEATHER

Number of Days

Month	Snow or Sleet		Snow Lying at 0900 G.M.T.		Hail		Thunder heard		Fog at 0900 G.M.T.		Gale Wind- force 8 or above		Ground Frost		Air Frost	
January	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	13	...	6
February	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	13	...	7
March	...	9	...	1	...	3	...	0	...	5	...	0	...	23	...	16
April	...	1	...	0	...	2	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	8	...	1
May	...	0	...	0	...	2	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	3	...	0
June	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	3	...	0
July	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	3	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
August	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2	...	0	...	0
September	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1	...	0	...	2	...	3	...	0
October	...	0	...	0	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	0	...	5	...	2
November	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	0	...	9	...	0	...	13	...	8
December	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	0	...	5	...	2	...	21	...	17
Year	27		10		20		11		36		10		105		57	



## Physical Features of the Area

The Rural District is largely a lowland area, mainly below 250 feet, lying largely to the north of the River Ribble, but with considerable extensions south of the river, south-west and east of Preston. In the extreme north of the district the land rises rapidly to 874 feet at Beacon Fell, and in the east, heights of over a thousand feet are attained on the southern slopes of Longridge Fell. North of Preston the drainage is largely eastwards to the River Wyre, while the rest of the district drains directly or indirectly into the Ribble.

The solid geological formations represented in the district are the Carboniferous Limestone, Millstone Grit, Bunter Sandstone and Keuper Marl. These formations are rarely seen at the surface, however, because they are buried beneath a thick cover of "drift" deposits. Apart from the valley alluvium of the rivers and streams and the raised terraces, along the Ribble and Darwen, the "drift" is composed of glacial boulder clay, sand and gravel.

The latter occur only as impersistent patches on the boulder clay, such as that to the north-east of Goosnargh, or is exposed in the sides of the many stream valleys. Boulder clay covers most of the district, and in general gives rise to a heavy clay soil. The numerous marl pits which were dug many years ago to obtain material to lighten the soil are a characteristic feature of boulder clay areas. The heavy clay soils provide excellent pastures which support dairy herds, and arable farming is of lesser importance. Poultry farming is widespread, as it is throughout the whole of the Fylde area.

The solid rocks have little effect on the physical features of the area because of the thick drift cover. Over much of the area this thick cover renders it impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the nature and structure of the underlying rocks unless borings are undertaken. In the extreme north and east of the district, however, the solid formations outcrop at the surface. These outcrops belong to the Carboniferous Limestone and Millstone Grit formations. The former is the oldest formation represented in the district, but here it does not carry the massive limestone beds so characteristic of other areas, e.g., Clitheroe. It is composed of a thick series of shales with thin limestones, the Worston Shales and the Pendleside Limestone series which underlie the greater part of the parishes of Goosnargh, Whittingham and Houghton. Towards the top of the latter there is a rather thicker limestone bed, the Pendleside Limestone, which occurs on the northern flanks of Longridge Fell. The top of the Carboniferous Limestone is formed by the Lower Bowland Shales, which contain a fairly characteristic grit band, the Pendleside Grit. These occur on Beacon Fell and Longridge Fell. The Millstone Grit is represented by a series of grits and shales. The lowest beds are the Upper Bowland Shales, which are succeeded by the massive Pendle Grit. This latter forms the conspicuous feature of Beacon Fell and Longridge Fell, and, together with the overlying shales and grits, underlie the parishes of Hothersall, Ribchester and Dutton. Millstone Grit shales and grits are present beneath the "drift" in the southern part of the parish of Samlesbury, and the north-east part of Grimsargh parish. The grits in this area have not been tried as a source of water supply, so the potentiality of water bores is not known. Results from boring in grits vary considerably according to the nature of the grit and its openness of grain and extent of the jointing and fissuring.



West of the Carboniferous Limestone and Millstone Grit occurs the Triassic Bunter Sandstone, a fairly hard red, yellow or buff-coloured sandstone. The details of structure and the position of faults are only assumed, but the following picture has been obtained by the study of available bore records. The Bunter Sandstone is faulted against or overlies the most steeply dipping Carboniferous Limestone shales, and the Millstone Grit to the east and south-east. The sandstone

dips gently to the north-west and occurs beneath the "drift" in the parishes of Barton, Woodplumpton, Lea, Hutton, Penwortham, Cuerdale, the south-west part of the parish of Grimsargh and the North-west part of Samlesbury parish. It is affected by strong faults, the exact positions of which are difficult to determine.

Keuper Marl, thinly bedded, fine grained red marls with bands and patches of green-coloured marls and thin bands of fine grained sandstone or "skerries", are present beneath the boulder clay in the parishes of Longton, Little Hoole, Much Hoole and Farington. The beds dip north-westwards and are separated from the Bunter Sandstone to the north by a fault. Borings in Keuper Marl give little or no water, and that which is obtained is too highly mineralised to be of use for public supply.

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## General Statistics

### STATISTICS AND GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

- (1) Area in acres—49,754.
- (2) Population (Census 1961)—43,503.
- (3) Registrar-General estimate of home population, 1962—44,510.
- (4) Number of inhabited houses (Census 1961)—13,294.
- (5) Number of inhabited houses end of 1962, according to Rate Book—13,661.
- (6) Rateable value, 31st March, 1962—£570,603.
- (7) Sum represented by a penny rate—£2,316 (31st March, 1962, estimated).

The Rural District, which is mainly agricultural, consists chiefly of pleasant undulating country, dotted here and there with patches of woodland, and watered by innumerable brooks.

Dairy farming, poultry farming, market gardening, cotton manufacture, paper manufacture and engineering comprise the main industries. The employment available is of a healthy character, and there was little evidence of unemployment among the inhabitants of the district in 1962.

There are facilities for religious worship, according to denomination, throughout the district, and several parishes have Village Halls and/or Women's Institutes. In addition, there are clubs, based upon religious, political or recreational groups, and in these places, particularly in the winter months, lectures, concerts, dramatic society meetings, plays, debates and dances are held.

Golf courses are situated at Penwortham and Lea. There are cricket grounds at New Longton, Penwortham and Whittingham. Facilities for tennis, football and bowls are available, and Playing Fields have been provided by the Rural District Council in practically all parishes.

There are 40 schools in the area, providing facilities for both primary and secondary education, and the Lancashire County Council provides branches of the County Library mostly in schools and village halls throughout the district.

## POPULATION OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

The Registrar-General's estimate of home population of the Rural District as at 30th June, 1962, was 44,510, an increase of 1,060 compared with the estimate of 43,450 for the previous year.

Estimates of home population include members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area and merchant seamen, whether at home or overseas, but exclude members of the Armed Forces stationed outside England and Wales, and non-civilians of foreign countries, Dominions, etc., temporarily in the country.

The natural increase in the population of the Rural District was 148, only the fourth time such an increase has occurred since all deaths occurring in the Whittingham Hospital and Ribchester Institution have had to be accepted (i.e. 1st January, 1954). Ignoring these deaths, the natural increase in the population was 294. The number of persons per acre was 0.89, and the number of acres per person 1.11.

# VITAL STATISTICS

PERIOD	DEATHS (all causes)		LIVE BIRTHS		STILL- BIRTHS		LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS TOTAL	INFANT MORTALITY				NEO- NATAL	ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS	MATERNAL MORTALITY	
								TOTAL							
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Popula- tion	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Popula- tion	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births		No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Rate per 1000 legitimate Live Births	Rate per 1000 illegit- imate live births	Rate per 1000 live births	per cent of total live births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1000 Total Births
Year ... 1962...	606	*13.6	754	*16.9	16	20.8	770	17	22.5	23.1	—	18.6	2.5	—	—
Year ... 1961...	626	14.4	703	16.2	11	15.6	714	12	17.1	17.4	58	14.2	2.4	1	1.40
1960 ...	596	14.5	654	15.9	12	18.0	666	18	27.5	28.3	—	22.9	2.7	1	1.50
1959 ...	590	14.5	625	15.3	9	14.2	634	12	19.2	18.0	62	16	2.4	—	—
1958 ...	624	15.5	583	14.5	8	13.5	591	21	36	37	—	27.4	2.4	—	—
1957 ...	638	15.9	583	14.5	13	22	596	11	19	18	50	15	3.4	2	3.36
Average 5 years: 1957 — 1961	—	14.9	—	15.5	—	16.6	—	—	23.8	23.7	34	19.1	—	—	1.25

\* Adjusted (live birth-rate; comparability factor, 1.11) } = 18.8 per 1,000  
(death-rate; comparability factor, 0.88) } = 12.0 per 1,000



## BIRTHS AND DEATHS

**Live Births.** The statistics with regard to both births and deaths have again been supplied by the Registrar-General through the County Public Health Department. The number of births and deaths referred to in this report are those registered during the calendar year, corrected for "inward" and "outward" transfers.

According to the Registrar-General, the total births registered in or belonging to the Rural Area during the year 1962 number 754 (males 364, females 390); 51 more than in the year 1962.

The live birth-rate for the Rural District, calculated on the estimated home population, corresponds to 16.9 per 1,000. Last year the rate was 16.2. The adjusted birth-rate, using the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General, is 18.8. The live birth-rate for England and Wales for the year 1962 was 18.0.

The sex distribution of the children born alive during 1962 is shown below. For comparative purposes, the figures for the previous decade are also given :

Year		Males		Females		Total
1952	.....	239	.....	246	.....	485
1953	.....	270	.....	271	.....	541
1954	.....	257	.....	223	.....	480
1955	.....	282	.....	278	.....	560
1956	.....	280	.....	278	.....	558
1957	.....	302	.....	281	.....	583
1958	.....	282	.....	301	.....	583
1959	.....	319	.....	306	.....	625
1960	.....	326	.....	328	.....	654
1961	.....	341	.....	362	.....	703
1962	.....	364	.....	390	.....	754

## EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS

The figure for 1962 is 148, the fourth successive natural increase in the population of the Rural District since all deaths occurring in the Whittingham Hospital and Ribchester Institution have had to be accepted (i.e. 1st January, 1954). If such deaths are omitted then the natural increase in the population for the period of the last decade is as follows :

Year 1953	.....	170	Year 1958	.....	155
„ 1954	.....	83	„ 1959	.....	233
„ 1955	.....	128	„ 1960	.....	212
„ 1956	.....	121	„ 1961	.....	257
„ 1957	.....	126	„ 1962	.....	294

**Illegitimate Live Births.** The number of births of illegitimate children belonging to the Rural District and registered during 1962 compared with that of every other year of the last decade is shown overleaf :

Year 1953	.....	12	Year 1958	.....	14
„ 1954	.....	5	„ 1959	.....	16
„ 1955	.....	16	„ 1960	.....	18
„ 1956	.....	10	„ 1961	.....	17
„ 1957	.....	20	„ 1962	.....	19

The number of illegitimate live births at 19 was four above the average for the past ten years. The percentage figure of total live births at 2.5 is below the average yearly figure for the Administrative County during the last decade.

**STILLBIRTHS.** The number of registered still births assigned to the Rural District during 1962 was sixteen (7 male, 9 female), or five more than in the previous year. The resultant rate was 20.8 per 1,000 total births. Expressed per 1,000 of the estimated home population, the Rural District rate was 0.36 compared with a rate for England and Wales of 0.33.

**DEATHS.** The net deaths actually belonging to the Preston Rural District for the year 1962 numbered 606 (males 309, females 297). This total includes deaths of persons belonging to the Rural District who died outside the district, and of persons who died in the Whittingham Hospital and Ribchester Institution irrespective of their home address.

The death-rate for the Rural District calculated on a home population of 44,510 is 13.6 per 1,000. Last year the death-rate was 14.4. The average death-rate for the five years 1957-1961 was 14.9.

Once again the Registrar-General has supplied a comparability factor for adjusting local death-rates. This factor takes into account the varying population constitution, including sex and age distribution, to make every district comparative from the mortality point of view with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole, or with similarly adjusted death-rates for other areas. The adjusted death-rate using the comparability factor is 12.0 per 1,000 as against last year's adjusted rate of 12.1.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1962 was 11.9 per 1,000 home population.

**PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.** Between 60 and 70 per cent. of all deaths each year are classified to causes falling within three main groups—heart disease, cancer and vascular lesions of the nervous system. The relative importance of these and of the other principal causes of death in 1962 is shown in the following table :

Cause of Death	No. of deaths	Percentage of total deaths.
Heart disease (all forms) .....	221	..... 36.4
Cancer (including Hodgkin's disease, leukaemia and aleukaemia) .....	113	..... 18.2
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	82	..... 13.5
Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Influenza .....	48	..... 7.9
Other circulatory disease .....	20	..... 3.3
Violence (including all Accidents, Suicide and Homicide) .....	17	..... 2.7

Though the above order undergoes little change from year to year, it is evident that cancer is slowly but inexorably increasing its share of the total mortality, which was down numerically by 20. It is, however, of some consolation to record that the reduction in the number of deaths from heart disease more than accounted for the increase in cancer mortality.

In the following paragraphs further details are given of the chief causes of death.

**HEART DISEASES.** Particulars of deaths from the various heart diseases are subdivided into three groups — “coronary disease, angina”, “hypertension with heart disease”, and “other heart disease”, and the deaths classified to these causes and assigned to the Rural District in 1962 and the preceding year, together with the equivalent mortality rates, are set out overleaf:



Classification	No. of deaths		Death-rate per 1,000 estimated home population	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
Coronary disease, angina .....	106	118	...	2.38 2.71
Hypertension with heart disease .....	19	21	...	0.42 0.48
Other heart disease .....	96	118	...	2.16 2.71
Heart disease—all forms .....	221	257	...	4.96 5.91

The 221 fatalities from heart diseases represent a decrease of 36 compared with the previous year, the resultant rate of 4.96 being 0.95 per 1,000 of population below that for 1961.

The above mortality figures confirm and maintain the trend noted in recent years, i.e., the rapid increase in the proportionate contribution made to total heart disease by "coronary disease, angina". There has, however, been a somewhat compensatory decline in mortality classified to "other heart disease".

#### MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, INCLUDING NEOPLASMS OF LYMPHATIC AND HAEMATOPOIETIC TISSUES.

This group of causes is included in the Registrar-General's Short List under the headings used in the table below, which gives particulars of deaths assigned to the Rural District in 1962 and the previous year by sex :

Classification	1962			1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Stomach .....	8	6	14	15	4	19
Lung, Bronchus .....	17	8	25	11	3	14
Breast .....	—	6	6	—	6	6
Uterus .....	—	6	6	—	6	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	31	27	58	17	19	36
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	2	2	4	1	1	2
Total—all forms .....	58	55	113	44	39	83

The rise in cancer deaths in 1962 was mainly due to increased deaths of both males and females classified to "other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms" and to malignant neoplasms of the lungs.

Of the total deaths from all causes assigned to the Rural District in 1962, the 113 classified to all forms of cancer represented 18.2 per cent and were equivalent to a rate of 2.54 per 1,000 of the estimated home population, which is slightly higher than the average rate for Rural Districts in the Administrative County and 0.36 higher than the rate for England and Wales.

#### VASCULAR LESIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Deaths ascribed to vascular lesions of the nervous system and assigned to the Rural District during 1962 numbered 82, an increase of 2 over the total for the previous year but 7 less than the annual average for the preceding five years 1957/61. Whilst the resultant rate of 1.84 per 1,000 of the estimated home population was 0.07 per 1,000 less than that recorded in 1961, the percentage figure of total deaths rose from 12.7 to 13.5.



## PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS AND INFLUENZA.

Forty-eight deaths were assigned to this group : Pneumonia 25 (34), Bronchitis 19 (25), Influenza 4 (10). The figures in brackets are those for 1961, when 69 deaths were recorded. The following table illustrates the trend of this mortality during the last decade :

Year	1953	.....	32	Year	1958	.....	55
„	1954	.....	38	„	1959	.....	75
„	1955	.....	39	„	1960	.....	41
„	1956	.....	32	„	1961	.....	69
„	1957	.....	44	„	1962	.....	48

## OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASE.

This classification, which covers all diseases of the circulatory system except heart diseases mentioned earlier, accounted in 1962 for 20 deaths, 9 less than in 1961. The total of 20 amounted to 3.3% of the deaths from all causes and was equivalent to a rate of 0.45 per 1,000 of the estimated home population. The rates for 1961 and 1960 were 0.66 and 0.63 respectively.

## VIOLENCE.

Deaths from violence are divided into four groups in the Registrar-General's Short List of 36 Causes of Death — motor vehicle accidents, all other accidents, suicide, and homicide and operations of war. The deaths thus classified and assigned to the Rural District in 1962, taking them in the same order, were 6, 7, 4, and nil, a total of 17 compared with 18 recorded deaths during 1961. The figures represent a small numerical increase in road deaths associated with motor vehicles, but a more than compensatory decline in mortality from “suicide” and “all other accidents”. The percentage of total deaths from these causes was reduced from 2.8 to 2.7 compared with 1961.

The following table shows the net deaths actually belonging to the Rural District for the year 1962, distinguishing males and females, and the causes of death agree with the Short List of 36 Causes of Death based on the Sixth Revision of International Lists (introduced 1950), subject to the amendment that Pneumonia (490-493) now includes also Pneumonia of the newborn (763).

	Males		Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	4	...	—
2. Tuberculosis, other .....	—	...	—
3. Syphilitic disease .....	—	...	1
4. Diphtheria .....	—	...	—
5. Whooping Cough .....	—	...	—
6. Meningococcal infections .....	—	...	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	...	—
8. Measles .....	—	...	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	3	...	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	8	...	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	17	...	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	—	...	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	—	...	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	31	...	27
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	2	...	2
16. Diabetes .....	2	...	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	38	...	44
18. Coronary disease, angina .....	62	...	44
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	8	..	11

20.	Other heart disease .....	38	...	58
21.	Other circulatory disease .....	10	...	10
22.	Influenza .....	1	...	3
23.	Pneumonia .....	11	...	14
24.	Bronchitis .....	16	...	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system .....	2	...	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	6	...	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	—	...	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	4	...	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate .....	3	...	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	...	—
31.	Congenital malformations .....	5	...	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	28	...	34
33.	Motor vehicle accidents .....	4	...	2
34.	All other accidents .....	3	...	4
35.	Suicide .....	3	...	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war .....	—	...	—
ALL CAUSES .....		309		297

### INFANT MORTALITY

The death of infants under the age of one year numbered 17, males 11, females 6, an increase of 42 per cent. compared with the mortality of the previous year.

Fourteen of the infant deaths occurred during the first four weeks after birth.

The mortality rate calculated per 1,000 live births was 22.5, as compared with a rate of 17.1 in 1961 and 27.5 in 1960.

The infant death-rate for the whole of England and Wales for 1962 was 21.4.

The following table analyses the causes of death in 1962 of infants at stated age periods :



Causes of Death.	DAYS											MONTHS											Total Deaths under one year
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	14	21-28	28-56	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-12		
Congenital Malformations	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Birth Injuries	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All other causes	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	...	5	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	17

Of the total deaths at all ages, infant deaths in 1962 formed 2.80 per cent.

#### NEO-NATAL, EARLY NEO-NATAL AND PERINATAL MORTALITY.

The Registrar-General, in addition to supplying particulars of neo-natal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age), has also supplied information as to the deaths of infants under one week of age (early neo-natal mortality) and has also included the perinatal mortality rate, i.e., the number of stillbirths, and early neo-natal deaths over the total live and stillbirths.

Fourteen infant deaths occurred under the age of four weeks, but twelve of these were early neo-natal deaths, representing 70% of all infant deaths. The early neo-natal mortality rate was 15.9 per 1,000 live births, compared with the infant mortality rate of 22.5 per 1,000 live births. The perinatal rate per 1,000 total births was 36.4.

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during 1962. Only nine deaths have been recorded in the Rural District since 1945.



## Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases

Infectious cases are removed to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital, Preston, and transport arrangements are generally good and expeditious.

### SMALLPOX.

"No case of smallpox to record" has been the theme since 1929 and it is hoped that this sequence will continue.

At the beginning of 1962, however, the Ministry of Health alerted Local Authorities as to a number of imported cases of this disease, chiefly amongst "Pakistani" immigrants. Subsequently cases occurred amongst members of the home population in various parts of the Country and the public demand for vaccination was very heavy. These latest outbreaks have brought about a re-examination of the medical arrangements controlling immigration and no doubt more stringent precautionary measures are now being taken.

### DIPHTHERIA.

For the 12th successive year, this disease has been absent from the Rural District and it is a striking illustration of the success of the immunisation campaign. This gratifying situation, however, must not be allowed to create a false sense of security and a constant propaganda effort must be directed at parents to ensure that they have their children immunised. There is no place for apathy in the field of preventive medicine. It is also of interest to record that the child population of the Administrative County was entirely free from diphtheria during 1961, for the first time ever.

### MEASLES.

The incidence of measles in the Rural District over the past four years has been unusual in that the normal pattern of alternating high and low incidences from year to year has failed to materialise and instead the disease has been in continuous epidemic form. Case distribution, whilst affecting nearly all Parishes, has been concentrated, as might be expected, in the large centres of population, principally within the Parish of Penwortham. A female child, aged 6, died from the disease during 1962, but it is a fact that this infant also suffered from cerebral degeneration, which may have been a contributory factor as regards the cause of death.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

As with diphtheria, the introduction of artificial immunisation against whooping cough has secured a marked decline in incidence, if the average annual number of notified cases for the five year period 1953/57 is compared with a similar figure for the five year period 1958/62 (i.e., 65 as against 11).

### SCARLET FEVER.

The 23 notified cases of this disease were 7 fewer than the total for 1961 and represented the lowest figure recorded since 1927. According to local reports no death classifiable to this cause occurred during 1962.

### DYSENTERY.

The number of notifications at 146 represented the highest incidence over the past 10 years. 67 of this total comprised two outbreaks of sonne dysentery which occurred amongst schoolchildren in Lea and Goosnargh; 8 cases were related to inmates of Whittingham Hospital and 71 could be classified as single cases; but as regards the latter group, faeces specimens taken from patients generally gave negative results.

The District Public Health Inspectors devoted a great deal of their time in making enquiries into the two outbreaks of "shigella sonnei" and altogether 519 visits were recorded in connection with the prevention and control of infectious disease.

#### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

For the fourth successive year there was no case of paralytic or non-paralytic poliomyelitis to record and provided the public continue to seek protection from the disease, this happy state of affairs should continue.

#### MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

The only case recorded concerned an infant aged 4 years who was admitted to hospital early in the year, but has now fully recovered.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There was one case of a baby, 11 days old, who has now recovered with unimpaired vision.

NOTIFICATIONS. The table below shows the number of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year 1962 after corrections subsequently made either by notifying medical practitioners or by the medical superintendent of the local infectious diseases hospital :

**Notification of Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases (after correction)  
for the year ended 31st December, 1962, analysed by age**

Notifiable diseases	Total Cases Notified.											Total Deaths
	Total Cases at all ages.	Age Periods—Years.										
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Age unknown	
Scarlet Fever	23			4	2	2	11	2	2	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Acute Poliomyelitis	—						—					
Paralytic	—				—		—					
Non-paralytic	—				—		—					
Measles (excluding rubella)	474	12	37	49	55	71	230	11	2	1	6	2
Diphtheria	—											
Dysentery	146	3	12	5	8	5	39	4	4	48	18	
Meningococcal Infection	1					1						
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1										
		0-	5	15	45	65 and over	Age unknown					
Acute Pneumonia (prim & infl'zal)	3	1				1	1	—				2
Smallpox	—											
Acute Encephalitis Infective	—		—									
Post-infectious	—		—		—							
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—											
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—					—		—			4
Erysipelas	—	—	—		—		—		—		—	
Food Poisoning	2	1	1		—		—		—		—	
Tuberculosis Respiratory	11	—	—		4		6		1		—	
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—		—		—		—		—	
Other	2	—			1		—		1		—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—				—						—	



The township distribution of specified notifiable diseases is set out in tabular form for the year 1962 and for comparison the totals for preceding four years are given :

Townships.	Scarlet Fever		Dysentery		Measles		Whoop'g Cough	
	Cases notified.	Cases removed.	Cases notified.	Cases removed.	Cases notified.	Cases removed.	Cases notified.	Cases removed.
Barton ...	1	...	1	...	10	..	...	...
Broughton ...	3	...	...	...	1	..	...	...
Cuerdale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutton ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Farington ...	7	6	4	...	38	...	...	...
Goosnargh ...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...
Grimsargh ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Haighton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hothersall ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hutton ...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
Lea ...	3	...	54	1	25	...	...	...
Little Hoole ...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
Longton ...	...	...	1	...	107	...	...	...
Much Hoole ...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Penwortham ...	6	3	59	1	181	...	...	...
Ribchester ...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	...
Samlesbury ...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...
Whittingham ...	...	...	8	8	12	...	...	...
Woodplumpton	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
1962 TOTAL ...	23	10	146	10	474	...	...	...
1961 TOTAL ...	30	17	79	19	340	...	1	...
1960 TOTAL ...	54	20	140	46	472	...	38	...
1959 TOTAL ...	66	20	138	8	436	...	18	...
1958 TOTAL ...	68	40	110	109	48	...	..	...

### TUBERCULOSIS

The scheme for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis in the Administrative County is administered by the Lancashire County Council and the Manchester Region Hospitals board respectively.

A number of dispensaries are provided for the diagnosis of the disease staffed by Chest Physicians and Tuberculosis Health Visitors. These dispensaries work in close association with the Sanatoria, and serve a valuable purpose in the main essence of supervision of patients after their discharge therefrom.

The dispensary for patients residing in the Rural District is situated at 12, Walton's Parade, Preston.

The first table below gives in certain specified age groups the male and female notified cases of respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis in the year 1962, together with the deaths therefrom.

The second table gives a comparison with the previous five years, but excludes age distribution.

Age Periods.  Years	NEW Cases.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20 ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 ..	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
45 ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
55 ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
75 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	16	5	1	1	4	...	...	...
	21		2		4		...	



YEAR	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1962	16	5	1	1	4	—	—	—
1961	8	7	—	—	—	2	—	—
1960	6	5	2	1	1	—	—	1
1959	12	7	1	—	2	—	—	—
1958	14	5	1	3	7	4	—	1
1957	20	15	1	5	7	—	1	—

The 23 new cases added to the register during the year could be classified as occurring amongst (1) permanent residents 7, (2) residents of Whittingham Hospital 9, (3) people transferred into the area 7.

Removals from the register numbered 22; 10 patients died, 10 recovered, and 2 patients were transferred to other administrative areas.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT. The following report combines figures related to surveys carried out at Hutton, Penwortham and Ribchester by the Mass Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospitals Board during 1962 :

	Males	Females	Total
Number x-rayed .....	1,003	1,256	2,259
Abnormalities Discovered :			
Tuberculosis requiring treatment .....	2	—	2
Tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision .....	2	1	3
Healed tuberculosis .....	6	7	13
Bronchial carcinoma .....	1	—	1
Non-malignant neoplasm .....	1	1	2
Cardio-vascular lesions acquired .....	2	11	13
Bacterial and virus infections .....	1	—	1
Spontaneous pneumothorax .....	1	—	1
Pleural effusion .....	1	—	1
Fibrosis .....	3	1	4
Pleural thickening .....	2	1	3
Abnormalities of diaphragm .....	1	4	5

## National Assistance Act, 1948.

(Section 47)

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (Amendment) ACT, 1951

Number of applications made during the year ..... Nil  
Number of Orders made ..... Nil

### SCHOOLS

There are 40 schools in the Rural Area providing facilities for both primary and secondary education, and the sanitary circumstances prevailing at these schools are categorised below, viz :

No. of schools with fresh water closets .....	39
„ „ „ with chemical closets .....	1
„ „ „ with drainage to public sewers .....	22
„ „ „ with drainage to private treatment works ...	17
„ „ „ with dustbins .....	40
„ „ „ with water supply from public mains .....	40
„ „ „ with satisfactory drinking facilities .....	40
„ „ „ with satisfactory washing facilities .....	37
„ „ „ with satisfactory yard surfaces .....	36

### NEW LEGISLATION

The following legislation, inter alia, came into force during 1962, except where otherwise stated :

Education Act, 1962

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1962

Shops (Airports) Act, 1962

Local Authorities (Historic Buildings) Act, 1962

Town and Country Planning Act, 1962

Landlord and Tenant Act, 1962

Local Government (Records) Act, 1962

Pipe-lines Act, 1962 (Appointed day)

Road Traffic Act, 1962 (Appointed day)

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1962

The Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962

The Housing (Prescribed Forms) (Amendment) Regulations, 1962

The Local Government (Allowances to Members), Regulations, 1962

The Rate-accounts Regulations, 1962

The Rural District Council Election Rules, 1962

The Parish Council Election Rules, 1962

The Grants and Rates (Transitional Adjustments) Regulations, 1962



## Inspection and Supervision of Food

The District Public Health Inspectors have, over the past few years, made effective use of the Food Hygiene Regulations in order to secure the carrying out of substantial works of improvement at food premises in the Rural District, and the following schedule illustrates the nature of the works and the number of premises involved :

Nature of work	No. of premises
(1) Installation of wash basin with hot and cold water supplies and toilet requisites .....	97
(2) Installation of sink with hot and cold water supplies and washing utensil requisites .....	32
(3) Provision of hot water supply to sink or wash basin .....	16
(4) Repairs and improvements to premises and fixtures .....	79
(5) Cleansing of premises .....	36
(6) Provision of adequate ventilation .....	32
(7) Provision of first-aid equipment .....	19
(8) Provision of suitable food store .....	9
(9) Provision of storage accommodation for utensils .....	5

The standard of personal hygiene of people employed in the food trade has also shown a marked improvement, but the introduction of casual staff during summer months, particularly in the catering section, usually results in a lower standard than that which generally prevails.

A problem also exists in connection with the sale of "open food" from mobile shops. The present Regulations only provide for the provision of adequate washing facilities when "open food" is sold for immediate consumption. It is essential that such facilities should be provided when "open food" is sold whether for immediate consumption or not.

Other functions during the year included regular visits in connection with meat inspection, sampling of milk and inspection of dairies.

The following list gives the number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at the end of the year under review :

Type of Business	No.
General Grocers and provision dealers .....	108
Greengrocers and fruiterers (incl. those selling wet fish, game, etc.) .....	21
Fishmongers (incl. those selling poultry, game, etc.) .....	2
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.) .....	22
Bakers and/or confectioners .....	34
Fried fish shops .....	15
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc. ....	39
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments .....	96
Others .....	23
Total .....	360

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council's (General Powers) Act, 1951, are as follows :

Type of business	Act	No.
Ice cream	Section 16, F. and D., 1955	151
Preserved food, etc.	ditto.	9
Hawkers' premises	Section 14, L.C.C. Act, 1951	16

One hundred and forty-nine of the ice cream premises are used for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream manufactured outside the district.

**CONTAMINATED MILK.** The Department was called upon to investigate a complaint of a large piece of cardboard discovered in a bottle of milk. The Sales Manager of the Dairy concerned, which is situated in the area of a neighbouring Local Authority, was immediately interviewed and he undertook to make a thorough investigation. How the cardboard got into the bottle was not revealed, but the Management impressed upon the Staff the need to exercise the utmost care in their work in order to prevent similar contamination occurring in the future. A representative of the firm also called upon the Complainant to tender an apology.

**CASES OF FOOD POISONING.** There were only two single notified cases of food poisoning during 1962, compared with 82 in the previous year.

In one case, the patient (a school boy aged 11) developed a distinct rash and swelling on the face and body and later had to be admitted to hospital suffering from severe abdominal pains. Other members of the family remained in good health. The usual investigation was made, but the vehicle of infection and causative agent were not revealed.

The other case concerned an infant suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea. A faeces specimen taken from the patient was pathologically examined and found to be positive to "Epidemic Bact. coli 026". Following medical treatment the infant quickly recovered normal health.



## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following table shows the numbers of certain classes of animals killed in the Rural Area during 1962, together with the number and result of the inspections carried out :

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	46	17	1	254	41	...
Number inspected ... ..	46	17	1	254	41	...
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	20	14	...	70	11	...
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	43	82	...	28	30	...
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ... ..	3	..	...	...	...	..
Generalised and totally con- demned ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

The unsound carcase meat, approximately  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cwts. in weight, was burnt at the slaughterhouses.

The amount of food surrendered as unfit for human consumption at shops, etc. was  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cwts. Wherever possible the food was diverted for animal feeding. The protection of the public in regard to the food which they consume is an important duty of the District Public Health Inspector. Powers exist for food which is not in a sound and wholesome condition to be seized and taken before a magistrate for condemnation. It was not necessary to take such action during 1962 because the purveyors concerned voluntarily surrendered the food which was unfit for human consumption for a certificate issued by the District Public Health Inspector, which enables them to obtain credit from the firm who supplied the food.

## SAMPLING—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples were taken by the Sampling Officers of the County Public Health Department, which is the authority responsible for the administration of the Act in this respect. Given below are the particulars of the sampling and the results.

A total of 232 samples was obtained, consisting of 150 samples of milk (6 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 82 others, comprising :

2 Custard powder	2 Boric lint
3 Tea	2 Lemon cheese
4 Ice-cream	3 Flour confectionery
1 Meat paste	1 Pork sausages
2 Oatmeal	2 Cooking fat
1 Margarine	2 Demarara sugar
1 Gravy browning	1 Tincture of iodine B.P.
1 Compound syrup of hypophosphites B.P.C.	1 Baking powder
1 Sugar	1 Pork pie
1 Fish paste	1 Boracic ointment B.P.C.
2 Condensed milk	1 Plain flour
3 Cheese	2 Coffee
1 Minced chicken in jelly	2 Rice
2 Mineral water	1 Jam
1 Marmalade	4 Dried fruit
1 Cod liver oil	1 Potato puffs
2 Ice-lollies	2 Travel sickness tablets
3 Pickles	1 Blancmange powder
1 Semolina	1 White pepper
3 Lard	1 Fruit malt loaf
1 Brown bread	1 Salmon spread
1 Liquid paraffin emulsion	2 Health salts
1 Self raising flour	2 Butter
1 Dried mixed herbs	1 Sodium bicarbonate B.P.
1 Vinegar	1 Biscuits
1 Tapioca	1 Cornflour



I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports :

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.95%; deficient 1.6% fat.	Vendor notified
1 Pork sausages	Contained 60 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed
1 Informal milk	Fat 2.90%; deficient 3.3% fat.	Vendor notified
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.95%; deficient 1.6% fat.	Vendor notified
1 Formal milk	Deficient 5% fat.	Farmer notified
1 Sweet pickle	Contained 2.5% salt without declaration in the list of ingredients.	Manufacturer communicated with

#### PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION OF SAMPLES OF FOOD & DRUGS

Year		Total No. of samples		No. of adulterated samples		Percentage of adulteration
1958	.....	212	.....	7	.....	3.3
1959	.....	220	.....	9	.....	4.0
1960	.....	213	.....	14	.....	6.5
1961	.....	242	.....	11	.....	4.5
1962	.....	232	.....	6	.....	2.6

## Water Supplies

The two major sources of water distribution in the Rural District are the Preston and District Water Board and the Fylde Water Board, and these supplies are controlled at the source by both chemical and bacteriological tests. In addition, however, officials of the Council take routine samples from domestic taps in the various townships and the Boards are immediately made aware of any unsatisfactory results.

The Preston and District Water Board supply a population of approximately 36,000 and the Fylde Water Board 8,500.

The here inserted table gives a series of figures indicating the water situation in the several townships. Where houses are not receiving a laid-on supply, the explanation is, the non-supplied premises are situated a very long way from the mains :

Parish	No. of houses newly connected to public mains supply during 1962		From Public Mains				From Private Supplies, <i>e.g.</i> wells, springs, etc.	
			Direct to houses		By means of standpipe			
	Existing houses	New houses	No. of dwelling houses	Estimtd. No. of population	No. of dwelling houses	Estimated No. of population	No. of dwelling houses	Estimated No. of population
Barton ...	...	3	442	1349	...	...	6	17
Broughton ...	...	1	183	560	...	...	...	...
Cuerdale ...	...	...	10	36	...	...	...	...
Dutton ...	...	1	8	31	...	...	56	167
Farington ...	...	6	1457	4405	...	...	...	...
Goosnargh ...	...	7	290	902	...	...	37	110
Grimsargh ...	...	3	261	797	...	...	...	...
Haighton ...	...	1	66	210	...	...	4	11
Hothersall ...	...	2	42	136	...	...	4	12
Hutton ...	...	63	582	1785	...	...	...	...
Lea ...	...	7	1056	3179	...	...	2	6
Little Hoole ...	...	31	268	839	...	...	...	...
Longton ...	...	108	1495	4528	...	...	...	...
Much Hoole ...	...	21	252	779	...	...	2	7
Penwortham ...	...	116	5305	15930	...	...	...	...
Ribchester ...	...	1	434	1428	...	...	16	47
Samlesbury ...	...	1	358	1109	...	...	4	12
Whittingham ...	...	2	467	4424	...	...	24	72
Woodplumpton ...	...	2	496	1511	...	...	34	111
TOTAL Whole District	...	376	13472	43938	...	...	189	572



## Housing

The following table categorises the present position with regard to the Housing Waiting List, and gives the number of applicants in each locality, the type of accommodation required, and the number of agricultural applicants :

Parish	Houses	Flats	Total
Barton and Broughton .....	2	1	3
Farington .....	2	—	2
Grimsargh .....	2	—	2
Lea .....	6	1	7
Hoole .....	1	1	2
Longton and Hutton .....	3	1	4
Penwortham .....	7	16	23
Ribchester .....	3	1	4
Samlesbury .....	1	—	1
Whittingham .....	4	—	4
Woodplumpton .....	1	3	4
Total on General List .....	32	24	56
Total of agricultural applicants ...	4	—	4
Grand Total .....	36	24	60

53 families were rehoused in existing Council houses which became available for re-letting during 1962 and when this is considered in conjunction with the demand illustrated by the Council's housing waiting list, it is apparent that annual voids are occurring at a rate sufficient to meet general needs. The rate at 3.9% unoccupied houses was more than the previous year's figure by 0.3%.

76 Council dwellings (18 two-bedroomed and 32 three-bedroomed units to accommodate overspill population from the Preston C.B. and 20 flats and 6 one-bedroomed bungalows for rehousing displaced persons from unfit houses in the Rural District) were under construction on the Kingsfold Estate, Penwortham and at the year end six had been completed and occupied. The only demand now is for housing accommodation of a special character and the Council has decided to provide a second housing unit for aged persons at Barton comprising 30 one-bedroomed bungalows with a communal centre and wardens accommodation, plans for which have been prepared and the Bills of Quantities drawn up. Additional flat accommodation will also be provided on sites in the Parish of Penwortham.

The task of modernising sub-standard housing accommodation continued throughout the year and altogether 13 discretionary grant and 56 standard grant aided schemes were approved, including one for the reconditioning and improvement of four Almshouses at Stydd, Ribchester, which were built in the year 1730. The works included the provision of modern kitchen facilities, bathrooms and internal w.c.s and a maximum grant of £400 was given by the Council in respect of each dwelling.

The high rate of private housing development continued unabated during the period under review when 370 dwellings were completed. The number of inhabited houses in the Rural District now stands at 13,661, and the following table analyses this total by age :

Not more than 10 years old .....	3,233
Between 10 and 20 years old .....	1,328
Between 20 and 30 years old .....	3,176
Between 30 and 40 years old .....	3,051
Between 40 and 50 years old .....	462
Over 50 years old .....	2,411

### HOUSING PROGRESS—1945 to 1962

The following Tables show (1) schemes completed, (2) schemes in progress, and (3) schemes contemplated :

(1)	Scheme	No. of dwellings		
	Penwortham and Farington .....	22		
	Woodplumpton .....	16		
	Lea .....	40		
	Woodville Street, Farington .....	12		
	School Street, Farington .....	10		
	Penwortham .....	52		
	Barton .....	40		
	Samlesbury .....	16		
	Grimsargh .....	22		
	Woodplumpton .....	8		
	Little Hoole .....	24		
	Much Hoole .....	24		
	Goosnargh .....	28		
	Longton .....	29		
	Ribchester .....	22		
	Sycamore Farm, Penwortham—1st Contract .....	80		
	New Longton .....	36		
	Sycamore Farm, Penwortham—2nd Contract .....	38		
	Coote Lane, Farington—1st Contract .....	18		
	Airey Rural Houses .....	84		
	Sycamore Farm, Penwortham—3rd Contract .....	36		
	Nabs Head Lane, Samlesbury .....	30		
	Stanifield Lane, Farington .....	28		
	Kingsfold Estate, Penwortham—1st Contract .....	50		
	Kingsfold Estate, Penwortham—2nd Contract .....	50		
	Sycamore Farm, Penwortham—4th Contract .....	80		
	Kingsfold Estate, Penwortham—3rd Contract .....	54		
	Coote Lane, Farington—2nd Contract .....	106		
	Studholme Estate, Penwortham—1st Contract .....	76		
	Studholme Estate, Penwortham—2nd Contract .....	58		
	Shops and Flats, Kingsfold Estate, Penwortham .....	6		
	Kingsfold Estate, Penwortham—4th Contract .....	54		
	Studholme Estate, Penwortham—3rd Contract .....	29		
	Woodplumpton .....	10		
	Kingsfold Estate, Penwortham—5th Contract .....	54		
	Total .....	1,342		
(2)	Constructed by	Dwellings		
		Completed	Under Construction	Not yet Started
	Kingsfold Estate, Penwortham—6th Contract	6	70	—
(3)		No. of dwellings		
	Barton—Special Unit for Aged Persons .....	31		
	Penwortham—Flats for General Housing Needs .....	20		



## OVERSPILL

Altogether, 262 houses and flats have been erected in the Kingsfold Development Area in the parish of Penwortham and occupied by overspill population from the Preston C.B., and a further 50 dwellings for this purpose are at present under construction.

## OTHER HOUSING

In addition to Council houses, houses have been constructed by the Lancashire County Council, Ministry of Works, Kingsway Housing Association (formed by The English Electric Co.), Manchester Regional Hospitals Board, and Private Builders.

As far as other housing is concerned, the position at the 31st December, 1962, was as follows :

	Completed	Dwellings under Construction	Not yet Started
Lancashire County Council .....	124	1	—
Ministry of Works .....	208	—	—
Kingsway Housing Association .....	250	—	—
Blackburn C.B. ....	2	—	—
Preston C.B. ....	1	—	—
Manchester Regional Hospitals Board ...	15	—	—
Private Builders .....	2,537	275	496
Totals	3,137	276	496

## UNFIT HOUSES

A comprehensive statement on the Council's provisional slum clearance programme is included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report, and in order to avoid repetition, the statistics produced hereafter relate only to the year under review.

### Houses demolished

1. In clearance area .....	Nil
2. Not in clearance areas .....	7
3. No. of displaced persons re-housed .....	9

### Unfit houses closed

1. Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1), & 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	1
2. No. of displaced persons re-housed .....	5

### Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

1. By owners after informal action by local authority .....	15
2. By local authority after formal notice under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 .....	Nil

### Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)

1. No. of houses at the end of the year retained for temporary accommodation under Section 48, 17 (2) and 46 .....	Nil
2. No. of houses licensed for temporary occupation under sections 34 or 53 .....	Nil

**Purchase of houses by agreement**

No. of houses in clearance areas, other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders, purchased during the year .....	Nil
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**Houses improved by grant aid under the Housing Act, 1949, etc.**

Number of schemes submitted :

1. By local authority to Ministry .....	Nil
2. By private individuals to the local authority .....	13
(a) No. of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected ...	16
(b) No. of schemes completed during the year .....	8
(c) Additional separate dwellings included in the completed schemes .....	Nil

**Houses provided with certain standard amenities under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959**

No. of schemes submitted to the local authority .....	56
No. of dwellings or other buildings affected by such schemes	57
No. of schemes approved .....	60
No. of schemes completed during the year .....	35



## Sewage Disposal

There are outfall works in five townships, viz.: Broughton, Farington, Longton, Penwortham and Ribchester. In addition, Grimsargh and areas of Lea and Samlesbury are sewered to outfalls outside the district.

The several comprehensive schemes of sewerage recently completed or in the process of completion have greatly improved the sewage situation in the Rural Area, and the following table indicates the present position in the various parishes.

The population figure of 4,496 for the parish of Whittingham includes some 3,000 patients and resident staff of the Whittingham Hospital, which has its own sewage treatment works. Accordingly, the total population figure given in the right-hand column of the table would be more accurately quoted at 9,590.

Parish	Connected to Public Sewer		Septic Tank, etc.	
	No. of Dwelling houses	No. of Population	No. of Dwelling houses	No. of Population
Barton ...	105	320	343	1046
Broughton ...	53	165	130	395
Cuerdale ...	...	...	10	36
Dutton ...	...	...	64	198
Farington ...	1335	4030	122	375
Goosnargh ...	...	...	327	1012
Grimsargh ...	221	669	40	128
Haighton ...	...	...	70	221
Hothersall ...	...	...	46	148
Hutton ...	462	1412	120	373
Lea ...	822	2470	236	715
Little Hoole ...	224	692	44	147
Longton ...	1445	4369	50	159
Much Hoole ...	198	608	56	178
Penwortham ...	5293	15894	12	36
Ribchester ...	304	922	146	553
Samlesbury ...	118	369	244	752
Whittingham ...	...	...	491	4496
Woodplumpton	...	...	530	1622
<b>TOTAL Whole District</b>	<b>10580</b>	<b>31920</b>	<b>3081</b>	<b>12590</b>

# Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.

## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1962, for the Rural District of Preston in the County of Lancaster

Most of the factories in the Rural Area are of a small character and chiefly consist of those relating to Motor Car Repairs and Confectionery. There are, however, four Cotton Mills at Farington and Ribchester, two Paper Mills at Samlesbury, and two small Iron Foundries at Whittingham. In addition, and in recent times, two large modern and well-equipped factories have been erected at Farington, occupied by Messrs. Leyland Motors Ltd. and the B.T.R. Industries Ltd.

Sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction recorded on the register under Section 1 (iii) of the Report were, with the exception of seven, established sites at the commencement of the year complying with the requirements of Section 7.

### Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 Part I of the Act

1—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	Nil	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	100	18	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	15	3	3	—
TOTAL ...	115	21	3	—



## 2--CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars  (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector      By H.M. Inspector (4)                                  (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	2	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	3	3	—	3	—

### Part VIII—Sections 110 and 111

Number of Outworkers in August List required by Section 110 (1) (c), 3 Wearing Apparel (making, etc.).

J. WALKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

# Chief Public Health Inspector's Report

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To the Chairman and Members of the Preston Rural District Council  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present, for your consideration, the following report on Departmental functions during the year, 1962, from which it will be noted that further substantial progress has been made over almost the entire field of environmental hygiene.

A perusal of the statistical data and items under special headings reveals how varied are the duties which the Department is called upon to perform and the summary of visits following this introduction gives some indication of the scope of the work carried out by the District Public Health Inspectors.

The report refers, under appropriate headings, to the various public health functions administered by the Council, but it is, I think, appropriate to elaborate here on certain matters of particular importance or complexity :

## 1. *Sewerage and Drainage*

(i) A comprehensive review of the sewerage situation in the Rural District was included in last year's report and the progress made in various Parishes during the year is recorded below :

- (a) *Barton, Broughton and Goosnargh* : By the end of the year work on construction of the new treatment works and trunk sewers was nearing completion. It is expected that the treatment works will be completed and house connections started in the early Spring of 1963.
- (b) *Farington* : In May, 1962, I prepared a special report on the sewerage problem at Farington, which was considered in June, 1962, by the Council and also by an Inspector appointed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to investigate proposals for a new treatment works and trunk sewers for Leyland Urban District.  
The Council decided upon consideration of this report, and also the views expressed by the Lancashire River Board, to abandon the existing sewage treatment works and construct new outfall sewers to connect to the Leyland Sewerage System, subject to satisfactory negotiations being concluded with the Leyland Urban District Council in respect of the construction, maintenance and runnings costs of new sewers and treatment works designed to serve Farington and Leyland.
- (c) *Grimsargh and Lea* : As a result of special investigations at Grimsargh carried out by the Consulting Engineers, the Lea Recorder installations there have been reconstructed so as to give accurate recordings of flows. The investigations also revealed considerable infiltration into the old sewers connected to the system and the charges made by the Preston Corporation for reception and disposal of sewage are consequently likely to be appreciably increased in the future.



- (d) *Hutton, Longton, Little Hoole and Much Hoole* : This scheme was completed in February, 1962, and 2,246 houses had been connected to the sewers in the various parishes by the end of the year. Projected large scale development, particularly at Longton and Hutton, will soon require the provision of additional tanks and filters at the sewage treatment works, as the flow is already nearing the design capacity of the existing works.
- (e) *Penwortham* : The Consulting Engineers have been engaged in preparing designs for the new trunk and relief sewers and new treatment works for this Parish, in accordance with the Council's instructions. It is hoped that all necessary documents will have been completed and the Council be in a position to invite tenders for the new works during 1963.
- (ii) *Sewage Tank Cleansing Service* : The special vehicle ordered to operate this service will be delivered in March, 1963. The provision of this service will, without doubt, prove to be of great assistance in the efficient maintenance of public and private sewage treatment plants, lead to marked improvement in the condition of many watercourses and ditches and be beneficial to the health of the District generally.

## 2. *Public Cleansing*

Arrangements for the collection and disposal of refuse must be kept under constant review with the objects of securing greater efficiency and economy in the Cleansing Service.

The principal factors to be considered are :

(a) labour, (b) tipping sites and (c) vehicles. The difficulties encountered in obtaining suitable labour to operate the service in an area offering higher wages in alternative employments, are well known, and has always resulted in a large turnover in Staff, with consequent dislocation of the collection arrangements. It is difficult to see how this is to be overcome, but many Local Authorities faced with a similar situation are finding it necessary to constitute bonus payment schemes based on output targets or to provide other financial incentives.

(b) Disposal of refuse on tipping sites can only be efficiently carried out if the number of such sites is reduced to a minimum and the tip maintenance work is done by machine. The Council is accordingly to be advised to reduce the number of tipping sites and use a suitable machine for levelling and maintaining them.

(c) The type of refuse collecting vehicle used also has an important bearing on the operation of an efficient and economical Cleansing Service and where there are large urbanised areas situated at a distance from tipping sites, there is no doubt that large capacity vehicles should be used. The principal advantage of this type of vehicle is that the unproductive time taken in journeys to disposal sites is reduced to a minimum.

A special report has been prepared for the Council's consideration early in 1963, advising the purchase of an 18 cubic yard Dual Tip refuse collecting vehicle to replace two of the existing old 7 cubic yard capacity vehicles and also a tractor with bulldozer and loader attachments for tip maintenance work.

## 3. *Farm Effluents*

The Public Health Act, 1961, brought effluents from land and premises used for agricultural purposes within the definition of "trade effluents" where the discharge was or was proposed to be to public sewers and under the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1961, the consent of the River Board will have to be obtained where such effluents are discharged into streams.



The nature, combined with the usual methods of collection, storage and treatment, of animal wastes result in farm effluent being very much stronger than ordinary domestic sewage and it has also been found to be very difficult to treat satisfactorily, particularly in small plants. The consensus opinion is that these effluents should, wherever possible, be disposed of on agricultural land and the majority of the 1,000 livestock farms in the district—situated as they are in outlying areas where there are no public sewers and where such facilities are never likely to be available—already use this method of disposal. The main problem arises at intensive pig and poultry breeding establishments where the land unit involved is often too small for this method of disposal to be used.

The District Public Health Inspectors made a special survey of farms and smallholdings in the Parishes served by the Longton and District Sewerage Scheme and found that acceptance of effluents from such premises would result in a much greater quantity of animal than domestic sewage being discharged into extensive lengths of the public sewers.

During the year the Council considered two applications to discharge effluents from intensive pig breeding establishments into public sewers in the Longton area and in view of the obvious danger of “opening the door” to very numerous discharges of farm effluents, leading to an inevitable breakdown in the treatment works and the taking up of capacity required for residential development, decided to refuse consent.

The cost of Local Authorities for reception and treatment facilities for farm effluents has been carefully calculated by a number of investigators and it appears that if proper charges are made, farmers are likely to find the cost prohibitive in most cases.

### *Conclusion*

The closest co-operation is essential for the successful running of any enterprise and I am pleased to be able to record here that there is a very good “team” spirit in the Public Health Department; I also take this opportunity to express my thanks to all Members of the Staff, for their conscientiousness, initiative and hard work in carrying out the wide range of duties.

I conclude this introduction to the Report by expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee and also of the Council, for their unfailing courtesy, support and encouragement.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. COUPERTHWAITE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S VISITS

Inspection of dwelling-houses .....	206
Insanitary drainage .....	164
Ditches and Watercourses .....	100
Middens .....	14
Dirty condition of premises .....	1
Other visits relating to nuisances .....	208
Infectious disease .....	519
Verminous premises and persons .....	1
Waste Foods Order .....	6
Milk and Dairies .....	87
National Assistance Act .....	1
Food premises .....	252
Shops .....	180
Factories .....	21
Caravans .....	71
Schools .....	6
Hotels, Inns, etc. ....	4
Ice-cream premises .....	52
Hawkers .....	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act .....	22
Housing Acts—Discretionary and Standard Grants .....	510
Clean Air Act .....	23
Closet conversions .....	54
Pet Animals Act .....	1
Petroleum Act .....	76
Water supply .....	24
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection .....	92
Knacker's Yard .....	1
Diseases of Animals .....	1
Housing applications .....	15
Rent Act .....	20
Noise Abatement Act .....	5
Houses in multi-occupation .....	5
Other visits .....	299
	<hr/>
	3,042
	<hr/>

## NOTICES

Informal .....	76
Formal .....	8

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disinfection was carried out in the following cases :

Tuberculosis .....	1
Cancer Death .....	1

In addition, 519 visits were made relating to infectious disease, principally in connection with outbreaks of Sonne Dysentery.



## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

At the end of 1962 the position in the Rural District as regards sanitary conveniences belonging to inhabited houses was :

No. of Fresh Water Closets .....	12,869
No of Waste Water Closets .....	131
No. of Pail Closets .....	661

The pail closets exist mainly in the outlying parishes and in the scattered areas.

The following conversions took place, and new sanitary accommodation was provided during 1962 :

No. of Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.s .....	59
No. of Waste Water Closets to Fresh W.C.s .....	5

## OTHER SANITARY DEFECTS DEALT WITH

Dampness .....	27
Defective Ceilings .....	2
Defective Closet Pails .....	1
Defective Closet Structures .....	1
Defective Doors .....	3
Defective Floors .....	6
Defective Gutters .....	3
Defective Paving .....	1
Defective Downspouts .....	3
Defective Roofs .....	9
Defective Chimneys .....	8
Defective Pointing .....	8
Defective Walls .....	6
Defective Brickwork .....	3
Defective W.C.s .....	7
Defective Windows .....	5
Defective Woodwork .....	4
Defective Fire Ranges .....	1
Absence of Washing Facilities .....	1
Insanitary Drainage .....	100
Ditches and Watercourses .....	86
Dirty Condition of Premises .....	1
Middens .....	14
Defective Sink Waste Pipes .....	2
Defective Sinks .....	2

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The domestic and trade refuse collection service now extends to 13,352 inhabited dwellings out of a total of 13,661; those at present outside the scope of the service are generally situated in remote rural localities.

Fifteen refuse loaders (13 diesel and 2 petrol) are employed on this essential service, and the fleet includes a spare wagon, one engaged part-time on the collection of soil from pail closets, and one carrying out a special collection at Whittingham Hospital.

Disposal of refuse takes place at three tips, where a system of partially-controlled tipping is supervised by full-time tipmen.

The following table shows the amount of work performed by the refuse loaders from 1st January to 31st December, 1962 :



Vehicle Reg. No.	Type, Capacity, Special duty	Mileage	Petrol/ Diesel (galls.)	Oil (quarts)	Loads (number)	Estimated weight of refuse in tons	Miles per gallon
ERN 987	Petrol—pail closets	10618	1216	120	396	517	8.72
GCK 226	Petrol—Whittingham Hosp.	414	42	4	20	40	9.86
GRN 212	Diesel— 7 cub. yds.	9299	972	60	676	1450	9.57
JCK 73	Diesel— 7 cub. yds.	9722	593	117	538	1128	16.39
JRN 713	Diesel— 7 cub. yds.	9564	573	88	668	1438	16.69
JRN 816	Diesel— 7 cub. yds.	9224	542	105	581	1270	17.01
KRN 758	Diesel— 7 cub. yds.	6875	426	82	430	900	16.14
MCK 631	Diesel— 7 cub. yds.	11989	729	67	580	1246	16.36
MCK 632	Diesel— 7 cub. yds.	8110	577	53	580	1249	14.06
NRN 408	Diesel— 7 cub. yds.	9578	591	50	715	1509	16.21
ORN 433	Diesel— 7 cub. yds.	7262	447	23	682	1490	17.14
ORN 434	Diesel— 7 cub. yds.	8246	542	45	604	1295	15.21
RCK 361	Diesel—10 cub. yds.	8777	447	22	556	1334	19.64
RCK 362	Diesel—10 cub. yds.	9255	446	17	556	1368	20.75
1269 TE	Diesel—10 cub. yds.	1181	81	—	74	254	14.58
Totals		120114	8224	853	7656	16488	14.59

### SALVAGE

The following table gives the weight and cash value of materials salvaged during the year 1962 :

Materials	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper .....	256	16	2	—	2009	3	10
Newspaper .....	79	6	3	—	661	5	4
Rags .....	3	1	3	8	30	12	0
Copper .....	—	1	1	13	9	7	3
Alloy .....	—	5	3	24	22	5	4
Mixed Alloy .....	—	1	1	4	4	16	0
Lead .....	—	—	3	22	2	2	0
Aluminium .....	—	—	2	23	2	12	8
Wool .....	—	—	—	17	0	11	4
Mixed steel scrap .....	—	8	—	—	2	0	0
Totals .....	340	3	1	27	£2,744	15	9

### AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

This Act places duties on local authorities to require, in certain circumstances, the provision of sanitary conveniences on farms where workers are employed, and of ensuring that conveniences on such farms, whether or not provided at the authorities' instance, are kept clean.

The general condition of sanitary conveniences at farms and other premises in the Rural District, where workers are employed, is satisfactory. A careful examination is also made of all applications for planning permission for such development as large piggeries, etc., to ascertain whether adequate provision of sanitary and washing accommodation has been made for persons likely to be employed on the premises.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are outfall works at Broughton, Farington, Longton, Penwortham and Ribchester. In addition, Grimsargh and areas of Lea and Samlesbury are sewered to outfalls outside the district.

10,595 inhabited houses out of a total of 13,661 are connected to the public sewer and during 1962 there were 234 existing houses and 350 new houses so connected.

The Longton and District Sewerage Scheme was completed in February, 1962 and 2,246 houses had been connected to the sewers in the various parishes by the end of the year. The work of construction of the new treatment works and trunk sewers for the Barton, Broughton and Goosnargh Scheme was nearing completion at the year end and house connections should start in the early spring of 1963. The existing sewage treatment works at Farington are to be abandoned and a scheme is to be prepared for the construction of new outfall sewers to connect to the Leyland Sewerage Scheme. The Council's Consulting Engineers have also been engaged in preparing designs for new trunk and relief sewers and new treatment works for the Parish of Penwortham.

The District Public Health Inspectors made 164 visits with regard to complaints of insanitary drainage and for the purpose of drain testing, and 100 visits in connection with fouled ditches and watercourses.

## SWIMMING POOLS

There is a privately owned swimming pool in the district which is open to members of a special organisation.

A chlorination and infiltration plant is installed and is efficiently supervised by trained staff. The water, which is obtained from the public main, is changed every four hours and highly satisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained.

The Council has given preliminary consideration to the provision of a public swimming baths, chiefly for the large urbanised locality of Penwortham, but have decided to defer the matter until the time is more opportune.

## HOUSING ACTS, 1936 to 1961

The Council's Provisional Slum Clearance Programme, submitted to the Minister on the 11th November, 1955, comprised 266 dwelling-houses, 115 of which it was intended to deal with by way of Clearance Orders and 151 by individual Demolition Orders.

Following representation by certain owners to have their properties removed from the original programme, and after consideration of the representations by the Council, a revised programme was submitted to the Minister on the 21st October, 1958, and approved. The revised programme comprised 201 dwelling-houses, 53 to be dealt with by Clearance Orders and 148 by individual Demolition Orders.



As a result of action already taken by the Council and informal action by certain owners, the present position is as follows :

1.	No. of dwelling houses dealt with formally .....	127	
2.	No. of dwelling houses dealt with informally ...	29	
		—	156
3.	No. of dwelling houses where action is deferred for special reasons .....	33	
4.	No. of dwelling houses where action is to be taken .....	12	
		—	45
			<hr/> 201 <hr/>

#### HOUSES USED IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Action was taken under Section 15 (1) of the Housing Act, 1961 in connection with a house comprising 10 separate units of accommodation with 18 persons in occupation to secure the provision of additional sanitary accommodation, washing and food storage facilities. The owner was also instructed to reduce the numbers of persons occupying certain units of accommodation on the second floor and the Chief Officer of the Lancashire County Fire Brigade was requested to investigate the adequacy, or otherwise, of the existing means of escape in case of fire and certain recommendations were made to the owner.

The owner duly carried out the required works and complied with recommendations made and the premises are now in a satisfactory condition.

## SLUM CLEARANCE

Action taken with regard to the administration of the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1957.

The following table shows action taken in the various Parishes in the Rural District with regard to slum clearance from 1945 to 1962 inclusive :

PARISH.			HOUSES.						
			Demolished. or closed		Undertakings accepted following formal action.		Voluntary action by owners.		Scheduled for demolition
			<i>Form- ally.</i>	<i>Inform- ally.</i>	<i>Not to be used for human habitation.</i>	<i>Re-construction</i>	<i>Re-construction or conversion to other use</i>	<i>Not to be used for human habitation.</i>	
Barton	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Broughton	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuerdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farington	...	...	27	3	I	I	...	...	I
Goosnargh	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	...
Grimsargh	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Haighton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hothersall	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Hutton	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lea	...	...	9	2	I	I	...	...	...
Little Hoole	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
Longton	...	...	15	5	4	4	...	...	14
Much Hoole	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	I	...
Penwortham	...	...	45	7	3	3	2	...	2
Ribchester	...	...	9	...	7	2	...	...	I
Samlesbury	...	...	9	3	...	I	...	...	...
Whittingham...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Woodplumpton	...	...	20	5	5	2	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	...	144	26	24	19	2	I	18



## RENT ACT, 1957

### Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates .....	Nil
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates .....	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates .....	Nil
(a) In respect of some but not all defects .....	Nil
(b) In respect of all defects .....	Nil
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .....	Nil
(5) Number of undertakings refused under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .....	Nil
(6) Number of certificates issued .....	Nil

### Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates .....	7
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .....	2
(9) Decisions to cancel in spite of tenant's objection .....	1
(10) Certificates cancelled .....	5

## PETROLEUM ACTS

No. of new licences granted for storing petrol during the year—3.  
No. of renewal licences granted during the year—106.

## CARAVANS

The problem created by the stationing of residential caravans on unlicensed sites within the Rural District was not quite so acute if the number of visits made by the District Public Health Inspectors for 1962 is compared with the previous year (falling from 149 to 71).

In one instance, enforcement action, under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, had to be taken to clear the site. Five applications for planning permission to establish residential caravan sites were refused and one appeal against such a refusal in connection with an application to establish a residential caravan site  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acres of land in extent was dismissed.

Two caravan site licences for three residential caravans were issued during the year, making a total of 22 licences issued since the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force. It was reported last year that outline planning permission had been given for the establishment of a large private site for residential caravans in Penwortham comprising 5.35 acres of land and throughout 1962 discussions were held from time to time with the owner advising him on preparatory problems and when this site is finally licensed it should substantially reduce the demand for residential sites.

## CLEAN AIR

The problem of the emission of dark smoke and grit from the chimneys of the Penwortham Electricity Generating Station was aggravated by severe weather conditions which occurred towards the end of the year and the Central Electricity Generating Board had to bring into full emergency use the old power station (known as the "A" Station) with its inefficient plant, in order to avoid power cuts at peak load periods. This resulted in the emission of dark smoke and a substantial amount of grit. The use of this old station is a matter for continuous discussion with the Regional Alkali Inspector, but the **problem** is a national one (i.e. the construction of new electricity generating stations is not keeping pace with the demand for electrical power) and until this is overcome the "A" station cannot be dispensed with. Although the "A" Station has only a limited life, the Central Electricity Generating Board intend to convert this Station to oil firing during the Summer of 1963 and a tender for this work has already been accepted. When this conversion has taken place the nuisance caused by dark smoke and grit should be abated.

Recommendations made to industrial firms, following a comprehensive survey made of these establishments during the past few years, has brought about substantial improvements in the type of boiler plant now in operation. Modern equipment has been installed, or is proposed to be installed, in all except two cases and every endeavour has been made and will continue to be made to bring these two firms up to the standard of the remainder. In any case, the Managements concerned are fully aware of the position after the 5th July, 1963.

It is the practice when plans are deposited with the Council, which indicate a proposal to install a new furnace in a building, to immediately inform the applicant of the appropriate provisions of the Clean Air Act. All relevant particulars are requested (e.g. the type of furnace with its rated output, maximum heating load to which it will be subjected, details of instrumentation to be provided and the type of fuel to be used). Since the passing of the Act, 18 installations have been given prior approval in accordance with Section 3, two more than in the year 1961.

Each applicant was also advised of the chimney height required in order to comply with the provisions of Section 10.

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1961

Prior to 1962, all complaints received by the Department with regard to nuisance from noise were, in each case, made by a single complainant, but in the year under review there were two instances in which three or more people complained of the existence of a noise nuisance caused by fans in a poultry broiler house. In both cases, the broiler house was within 10 feet of the rear boundary fence of residential property.

The owners of the broiler houses were interviewed and advised to seek the advice of the firms manufacturing the fans to see what steps could be taken to abate the nuisances. This was done and in one case the number of fans in operation has been reduced from 6 to 3, the direction of thrust of the remaining three fans has been reversed and a baffle has been provided which runs the entire length of the broiler house. This action has resulted in the nuisance being abated. In the other instance, it is doubtful whether a statutory nuisance exists and the matter is still under active consideration. A second broiler house is now to be erected by the owner concerned, but planning permission was subject to the following conditions :



- (i) the poultry cabin shall be sited not less than 50 feet from the rear boundary fence of the bungalows erected on the adjoining plot.
- (ii) no nuisance from noise or otherwise shall be caused to occupiers of nearby residential properties. In order to prevent a noise nuisance arising from the operation of the ventilating fans, the maximum speed of the extracting fans shall not exceed 900 r.p.m. and all practicable steps shall be taken to minimise noise arising from the fans by reason of vibration or otherwise.

### THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

The Rural District Council carries out, on behalf of the Lancashire County Council, delegated duties under this Order and regular inspections are made of the 12 licensed premises, particular attention being paid to storage arrangements and general cleanliness.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply—action taken with regard to the administration of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Regulations.

At the 31st December, 1962, there were 61 registered milk distributors in the area operating from :

- (a) dairies in the district ..... 28
- (b) shops in the district other than dairies ..... 33

Six dairies are on the register and their condition is satisfactory.

### Milk Sampling

#### (a) Samples taken for Biological Examination

Nature of test		Positive		Results Negative		No result
(i)	Tuberculosis .....	—	...	13	...	—
(ii)	Brucellosis—Ring Test .....	76	...	208	...	61
	Culture Test .....	19	...	115	...	—
	Biological Test .....	5	...	4	...	1

Altogether 534 samples were taken, of which 455 were individual cow samples.

#### (b) Samples taken for Statutory Tests

Nature of test		No. of samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void samples			
Raw Milk :								
(i) Methylene Blue	.....	19	...	18	...	1	...	—
Heat-treated Milk :								
(i) Methylene Blue	.....	43	...	25	...	—	...	—
(ii) Phosphotase	...		...	25	...	—	...	—
(iii) Turbidity	.....	4	...	4	...	—	...	—



## Action taken under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Seven producers were involved in the Brucellosis positive culture and biological results, and they were advised to have their milk pasteurised and to enlist the services of a veterinary surgeon. It was made clear that the local authority would render all possible assistance, including the taking of individual cow samples. Formal action, however, to prohibit the sale of milk unless heat-treated had to be taken in one case. Following the taking of individual cow samples and the complete segregation of infected animals and those producing milk which reacted to the ring test, the notice served under regulation 20 was withdrawn.

Following the receipt of a positive milk ring test result in connection with a sample of milk produced at one of the farms belonging to the Whittingham Hospital, 106 individual cow samples were taken from the Hospital herds, but with negative results. The Medical Director of the Hospital, however, was strongly advised to give serious consideration to the question of having the hospital milk supplies pasteurised.

The District Public Health Inspectors were also called upon to investigate a complaint of smell emanating from milk and believed to be of bacteriological origin. Altogether, 110 samples of milk were taken during the course of the investigation and submitted to the Local Public Health Laboratory for analysis and 20 were found to be positive to haemolytic streptococcus. The smell was eventually eliminated from the milk and follow-up samples gave negative results.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

### Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1954 to 1958

Licences were issued to 27 slaughtermen during the year, but the licence for a private slaughterhouse was not renewed because the premises did not comply with the Construction Regulations applicable to slaughterhouses. There is, however, a slaughterhouse attached to the Whittingham Hospital for which the Council provide a meat inspection service throughout the year. There is a licensed knacker's yard in the area and an application has been received to establish a small private slaughterhouse in the Parish of Farington which should be licensed early in 1963.

## FOOD PREMISES

250 visits were made to food premises (including manufacturing premises, restaurant and hotel kitchens), principally in connection with informal notices served on occupiers requiring works of improvement to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. 13 informal notices, were served during the period under review. 5 new registrations were approved for the storage and sale of loose or pre-packed ice-cream manufactured outside the district and 52 visits were made to the premises concerned. 149 premises are now registered for this purpose and, in addition, there are two where ice-cream is manufactured and sold. Manufacturers and retailers are regularly advised, which helps to secure the sale of a clean and satisfactory product to the consumer.

## HAWKERS

Hawkers of Meat, or Meat Food Products, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables, and their premises situate in the Rural Area, are registered under Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

No. of registered hawkers .....	33
No. of registered premises .....	16

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following is a summary of the foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year :

Description	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Pork Luncheon Meat .....	—	—	—	3	—
Ham .....	—	—	—	22	—
Apples .....	—	—	—	24	—
Plums .....	—	—	1	7	—
Pears .....	—	—	—	7	—
Corned beef .....	—	—	—	12	—
Bottle of sherry .....	—	—	—	1	—
Trimnings of beef .....	—	—	1	7	—
Peeled shrimps in brine .....	—	—	—	3	4
Hungarian gooseberries .....	—	—	1	8	—
Strawberry jam .....	—	—	—	1	—
Pork shoulder .....	—	—	—	11	—
Lentils .....	—	—	—	12	—
Total .....	—	1	3	6	4

Wherever possible, the condemned foodstuff contained in the above schedule was diverted to animal feeding.

In addition, the number of carcasses of animals inspected at the slaughter-house was :

Cattle (excluding cows) .....	46
Cows .....	17
Calves .....	1
Pigs .....	41
Sheeps and Lambs .....	254

and the following meats were condemned as unfit for human consumption :

- 9 sheep livers for parasites.
- 1 pig's liver for cirrhosis.
- 9 cows' livers for cirrhosis.
- 9 bullocks' livers for cirrhosis.
- 1 bullock's head for actinomycosis.
- 24 sheep livers for distomatosis.
- 10 lambs' livers for parasites.
- 1 pig's pluck for pleurisy.
- 1 pig's pluck for parasites.
- 7 sheep livers for cirrhosis and cysts.
- 1 pig's carcass and organs—badly bled.
- 1 lamb's shoulder for oedema and effusion.
- beef trimmings for bruising.
- 2 beasts' livers for distomatosis.
- 1 pig's hindleg for bruising.
- 1 lamb's carcass and organs for jaundice.
- 3 bullocks' offals for cysticercosis.

Approximate total weight of meat condemned :  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cwts.



## PARKS AND PLAYING FIELDS

The following schedule gives particulars of the Playing Fields provided in the Rural District and an indication of the area in each field available for games :

Situation	Whole area		Area for games		Area let off for Grazing	Ploughing	
Barton .....	5	...	5	...	—	...	—
Broughton .....	5	...	5	...	—	...	—
Church Wood, Penwortham .....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	—	...	—
Farington .....	$10\frac{1}{2}$	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	...	5	...	—
Goosnargh .....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	—	...	—
Grimsargh .....	12	...	12	...	—	...	—
Hurst Grange, Penwortham .....	$16\frac{1}{2}$	...	12	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	—
Hutton .....	7	...	7	...	—	...	—
Lea .....	$16\frac{1}{2}$	...	4	...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	...	—
Little Hoole .....	4	...	4	...	—	...	—
Longton .....	6	...	6	...	—	...	—
Much Hoole .....	5	...	5	...	—	...	—
New Longton .....	9	...	9	...	—	...	—
Queensway, Penwortham .....	5	...	5	...	—	...	—
Penwortham Hall .....	$18\frac{1}{2}$	...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	...	6	...	—
Tardy Gate .....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	...	—	...	—
Woodplumpton .....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	4	...	—
Total .....	141	...	109	...	32	...	—

The work of the Department during the period under review included, in addition to a great deal of maintenance work, the mowing of grass verges on the Council's Housing Estates.

## RODENT REPORT

### STAFF

During the year two rodent operatives were employed.

### SEWERS

The whole of the sewerage system of the district was test baited in May, when 10 per cent. of the manholes on the main sewerage system were baited with sausage rusk. There was evidence of infestation in the parish of Penwortham, and pre-baiting and poison-baiting was carried out, followed, after an interval of six months, by maintenance treatment.

### SEWAGE WORKS

The Council's Sewage Works at Farington, Longton, Penwortham and Ribchester were treated periodically and infestation kept down to a minor level.

### TIPS

Four refuse tips were in operation during the year at Barton, Grimsargh, Lea and Much Hoole, and infestation was kept under control by regular treatments.

## PREMISES AND INFESTATION

A routine survey of all premises was carried on throughout the year, and the following figures illustrate the extent of this work and the number of infestations found and dealt with :

1.	Total number of dwelling houses in the district .....	=	12,709
2.	Total number of agricultural premises .....	=	1,050
3.	Total number of business premises .....	=	460
4.	Total number of visits to premises :		
	(a) agricultural—(i) on contract work .....	=	914
	(ii) on survey inspection .....	=	1,054
	(b) dwelling houses .....	=	1,256
	(c) business—(i) on contract work .....	=	53
	(ii) on survey inspection .....	=	506
5.	Total number of infested premises :		
	(a) agricultural .....		
	Mice—major .....	=	Nil
	minor .....	=	28
	Rats —major .....	=	16
	minor .....	=	304
	(b) dwelling houses .....		
	Mice—major .....	=	1
	minor .....	=	38
	Rats —major .....	=	Nil
	minor .....	=	72
	(c) business .....		
	Mice—major .....	=	Nil
	minor .....	=	23
	Rats —major .....	=	1
	minor .....	=	40
6.	Total number of infestations dealt with :		
	(a) By the local authority—agricultural .....	=	287
	dwelling houses .....	=	103
	business .....	=	59
	(b) By occupiers .....	=	74
7.	Total number of informal notices served on occupiers .....	=	1
8.	Total number of formal notices served on occupiers under Section 4 of the Act .....	=	Nil
9.	Total number of formal notices of entry served on occupiers under Section 22 of the Act .....	=	Nil
10.	Total number of occupiers found to be carrying out their own treatment with Warfarin .....	=	242
11.	Total number of occupiers under contract with the local authority .....	=	134

## BAIT AND POISONS

The bait used was sausage rusk or oatmeal, and the poison used was Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic or Warfarin.



## CONTRACT SERVICE

Nearly all the occupiers of agricultural land participating in the Council's Contract Scheme renewed their contracts for the year 1962, and, in fact, the total number of contracts rose during the year from 114 to 134. The competition experienced from private operators, who carry out an extensive service in the northern area of the district, continues to intensify, and the increase in the number of contracts is a testimony to the satisfactory service given by the rodent control staff.

A number of requests for assistance to deal with large-scale infestation of premises and hawthorn hedges by the caterpillar of the "Ermine" moth in various parts of the district were received in mid-summer and though assistance could not be given in all cases, where exceptionally heavy infestation was involved, the rodent operatives sprayed the premises and hedges affected with "Malathion".

W. H. COUPERTHWAITE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

# Report of Building Surveyor

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting a Report on New Housing and the administration of the Building Bye-laws and the Town and Country Planning Acts and Regulations for the year 1962.

## New Housing

The following table shows the number and situation of new houses which were erected, and gives a comparison with the previous year :

Parish	1962			1961		
	Private Enterprise	Council	Total	Private Enterprise	Council	Total
Barton ... ..	3	...	3	20	...	20
Broughton ... ..	1	...	1	2	...	2
Cuerdale ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutton ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Farington ... ..	6	...	6	6	...	6
Goosnargh ... ..	7	...	7	3	...	3
Grimsargh ... ..	3	...	3	2	...	2
Haighton ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hothersall ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...
Hutton ... ..	63	...	63	32	...	32
Lea ... ..	7	...	7	5	...	5
Little Hoole... ..	31	...	31	13	...	13
Longton ... ..	108	...	108	133	...	133
Much Hoole ... ..	21	...	21	...	...	...
Penwortham ... ..	110	6	116	139	54	193
Ribchester ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Samlesbury ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Whittingham ... ..	2	...	2	2	...	2
Woodplumpton ... ..	2	...	2	5	10	15
Totals ... ..	370	6	376	362	64	426

## Administration of Building Bye-laws

Six hundred and two applications for proposed works were deposited with the Council and dealt with as follows :

Approved .....	600
Rejected .....	2
Plans withdrawn .....	Nil

Close supervision over all new works has been maintained so as to secure compliance with the Building Bye-laws, and the following is a summary of the inspections made for the purpose, viz :



Sites .....	300
Foundations .....	327
Damp-proof courses .....	342
Drainage .....	414
Completions .....	355
Miscellaneous .....	597

### **Town and Country Planning**

Eight hundred and forty-five applications to develop were received and dealt with in accordance with the following table :

Classified as "Permitted Development" .....	354
Permission granted .....	362
Permission refused .....	124
Deferred .....	Nil
Application withdrawn .....	5

Twenty-three appeals against refusal to grant permission to develop were made during the year, but one was subsequently withdrawn. Twenty-two local inquiries were held by Inspectors appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, with the following results :

Appeals dismissed .....	19
Appeals upheld .....	3

### **Council Housing Estates**

One thousand seven hundred and thirty-two visits have been made to Council housing estates, chiefly in connection with the examination of defects and supervision of works of repair. New housing schemes being carried out under contract were also closely supervised.

W. H. COUPERTHWAITE,

Building Surveyor





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